

Colobostylus nuttii Pils. (Area No. 2), is found on the Coast mountains at Braco, near Duncans.

Colobostylus albus (Sowerby) (Area No. 3). The typical forms of this species inhabit the coast mountains from Port Maria to St. Anns Bay and for a few miles inland. The var. *fuscus* of Adams, comes from the John Crow hills in Portland (Area 14).

Colobostylus banksianus (Sowerby) (Area No. 7). This species has its headquarters in Manchester and spreads for a considerable distance across the borders of St. Elizabeth and through the Cockpit country.

Colobostylus yallahensis (Ads.) (Area No. 9). The types of this species came from "Roaches Gully," on Creighton Hall Estate, in St. Thomas; it is also found at one or two other places on the Yallahs hills. This species also crops up at Schwallenburg (Area 9 A) on the slopes of Mount Diablo, in St. Anns. I do not know of its having been found anywhere else than in these two small areas.

Colobostylus tectilabris (Ads.) (Area 10), inhabits the central and southern parts of Manchester. It is widely distributed over this area but not common.

Colobostylus lamellosus (Ads.) (Area No. 11) is found on the mountains of the South Coast of St. Elizabeth.

A NEW JAMAICAN COLOBOSTYLUS.

BY HENRY A. PILSBRY.

Colobostylus nuttii n. sp.

Shell narrowly umbilicate, turbinate conic, similar in general shape to *C. chevalieri* (C. B. Ad.); surface very finely, densely and regularly striate throughout, the striæ more spaced and sharper on the early whorls, exactly as in *C. albus*. Coloration various, but usually consisting of a wide, purplish or purple-brown belt, leaving a pale or whitish band below the suture and around the umbilicus; the penult. whorl or whorl and a half bicolored, the lower part dark, the upper whitish; the upper whorl always purple-black. 3 to 3½ very convex whorls remain, the summit being truncate. The aperture is vertical, chest-

nut-brown within, at least in large part, not quite circular, being a little longer than wide, and with the inner margin less arcuate than the outer. Peristome moderately broad, with a low, brown, raised inner rim, and whitish or white expansion, which is dilated into a slightly recurved or concave lobe above, adnate to the preceding whorl; it is also a little dilated at the columellar margin. The umbilicus is smooth within, but rarely shows faint traces of a few spiral cords.

Length 17, diam. 13 mm.

Length 15, diam. 11 mm.

The operculum is white externally, slightly concave, rather coarsely wrinkled tangentially, and with about $2\frac{1}{2}$ whorls after the blackish nucleus, which is situated at about the lower third, and much nearer the columellar than the outer margin. The edge is very deeply grooved, the sides of the groove smooth or nearly so.

Braco, Trelawny, in northwestern Jamaica, the types collected by Mr. George Nutt, and sent by Mr. P. W. Jarvis.

This species differs from *C. chevalieri* in the sculpture of fine vertical striæ, the obsolescence of spiral cords around the umbilicus and in coloration. *C. albus*, which has similar sculpture and operculum, differs in the narrow lip, not dilated above. The latter species is the most nearly related form known to me.

Sometimes the wide median color zone is split by a lighter peripheral tract; or it may be reduced to a narrower belt below the periphery.

NOTES ON THE MOLLUSK FAUNA OF SAN NICHOLAS ISLAND.

BY HERBERT N. LOWE.

San Nicholas, the most bleak and barren bit of land in the whole group of the Santa Barbara Islands, lies apart from its more favored sister islands, sixty-five miles from the mainland. It is a small island, barely nine miles long, by four or five wide, without a vestige of a tree of any kind, and very little of the cactus, which grows in such quantities on the other islands. About half its area is a great desert of shifting sands where lie the bleaching bones of an extinct race of Indians which inhabited the island many years ago. Many